insect is peculiar to the Pacific coast, and there is a wide difference in appearance between the sexes. Expanse, 1.80-2.00 inches.

Early Stages.— The caterpillar feeds upon *Amorpha californica.* The life-history has been accurately described, and the various stages depicted, by Edwards.

(2) Meganostoma caesonia, Stoll, Plate XXXVI, Fig. 3, $; Fig. 4, 9 (The Southern Dog-face).

Butterfly.—The sexes are much alike in this species, which ranges widely over the Southern States, and is found even in southern Illinois and sometimes still farther north. Expanse, 2.25 inches.

Early Stages.—These have been fully described by various authors, most carefully by Edwards.

Genus COLIAS, Fabricius
(The Sulphurs)

" Above the arching jimson-weeds flare twos
And twos of sallow-yellow butterflies,
Like blooms of lorn primroses blowing loose,
When autumn winds arise."

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

Butterfly.—Medium-sized butterflies, yellow or orange in color, with black borders upon the wings. In many species this border is heavier in the female than in the male.

Egg.—The egg is spindle-shaped, thickest at the middle, tapering at the apex and at the base, generally attached by an enlarged disk-like expansion to the point on which it is laid. The upper extremity is rounded; the sides are marked by small vertical ridges, between which are delicate cross-lines.

Caterpillar.—The caterpillars strongly resemble in appearance those of the preceding genus, from which, superficially, they cannot be distinguished by any anatomical peculiarities. They feed upon *Leguminosce,* and especially upon clover *(Trifolium).*

FIG. 147.—Neuration of the

Chrysalis.—The chrysalids do not generally differ in appearance from the chrysalids of the genus *Meganostoma*, though the wing-cases do